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Containing the freſheſt Advices, Foreign and Domeſtic.

MONDAY, May 4, 1772.

Meſſieurs EDES & GILL,

AS the Governor of this province was pleas'd to deliver a Speech in preſence of the two Houſes of Aſſembly *immediately* preceding the late diſſolution, it cannot be ſuppos'd it was intended for their conſideration in their *publick capacity*; but rather that his Excellency meant to communicate his ſentiments upon matters of publick importance to the people of the province at large. I ſhall therefore without apology take the liberty which belongs to *every individual*, with decency, candor and freedom, to make ſuch obſervations upon it as the nature of it appears to me to demand. The late meaſures of the Britiſh adminiſtration, which from all that has yet tranſpired, are ſtill as much as ever inſiſted upon, every one knows have been as ſtrenuouſly adopted and urg'd by the preſent Governor as they were by his predeceſſor Mr. *Bernard*. And the ſeveral Houſes of Repreſentatives thro' the long ſtruggle have ſhown that reſolution and independence which mark the character of a people determin'd to be free. I was therefore aſtoniſh'd to find his Excellency in the very firſt paragraph of his ſpeech thanking the Houſe "for that harmony which had generally prevail'd thro' the courſe of the ſeſſion." From his Excellency's manner of addreſs, the reader may be apt to conclude that every matter of difference had been compromis'd and all Grievances redreſs'd. Happy indeed would it have been had this been the the truth of fact. But ſo far is it from being the caſe, that we find his Excellency in his next paragraph lamenting that the Houſe ſtill inſiſt upon it that the removal of the Court from Boſton by force of an Inſtruction from his Majeſty is an undue exerciſe of power and a very great Grievance. I wiſh his Excellency had us'd a little more preciſion in quoting from the meſſage of the Houſe. And I think it but fair to remind your readers that their words are theſe, which are ſomewhat different from his Excellency's repreſentation of them. "We cannot, ſay they, avoid taking this occaſion freely to declare to your Excellency, that the holding the Aſſembly in this place, without any good reaſon that we can conceive of, under the many and great inconveniencies which this and former houſes have ſo fully ſet forth to your Excellency, is in our opinion an undue exerciſe of the power and a very great Grievance, which we ſtill hope will ſoon be fully redreſs'd." They here complain of the removal of the Court as a very great Grievance, not becauſe it was made "by force of Inſtruction from his Majeſty", but becauſe there was no good reaſon why they ſhould be held to ſet out of their ancient and uſual place under ſo many and great inconveniencies; and therefore it was an undue exerciſe of the power, whether it was done by the Governor of his *meer authority* or by force of *inſtruction* from his Majeſty. It is true, they had before ſaid in the ſame meſſage, that "ſuch inſtruction is repugnant to the royal Charter, wherein the Governor is veſted with the full power of adjourning, proroguing and diſſolving the General Court, *as he ſhall judge neceſſary*; and therefore they could not, in faithfulneſs to their conſtituents, deſiſt, as his Excellency would have had them to have done, from a denial of the prerogative of the Crown to inſtruct the Governor to convene the Court at ſuch place as his Majeſty ſhall think proper; After his Majeſty had ſtipulated that the *judgment* of this matter ſhould reſt with the Governor, who by Charter is conſtantly to reſide within the province, where he has the opportunity of obſerving contingencies and events as they ariſe, and conſequently of exerciſing ſuch a power for the good of the province. I think it may be fairly concluded from the teſtimony which his Excellency himſelf bears, that the Houſe was diſpos'd to harmonize with the Governor in all things wherein they could conſiſtently with their duty: But when the rights of the charter were evidently *in their opinion* invaded, and one branch of the legiſlative body appear'd willing to be made a mere machine and a tool in the hand of Adminiſtration, to harraſs and worry the others; ſo watchful were they of the danger, that even the ſoft and *honey* expreſſions of Mr. *Hutchinſon* could no more avail with this Houſe to yield ſo *material a point*, or had any more influence over them, than the whips or ſcorpions of a *Bernard* had over former Aſſemblies. Herein they certainly diſcover'd a very good diſpoſition to maintain ſuch principles as tend to preſerve the *ſafety* of the province; and further, to uſe his Excellency's words, "I have great reaſon to believe the people of the province in general are in *the ſame* diſpoſition, and that he will meet a new Aſſembly as well inclin'd to the like" *reſolute oppoſition* to ſuch meaſures.

His Excellency takes occaſion to ſay, he "is ſorry there is any material point remaining in which the ſeveral branches of the legiſlature cannot yet agree". This ſeems as though it were intended to convey an idea to the reader that the Governor and this Houſe had come to an agreement in ſome material points in which he and his predeceſſor had before differed with former houſes: And ſurely it would have been an agreable ſtory to have told Lord Hillſborough that the Governor had by his *art* and *addreſs* prevail'd upon this *once ſtubborn* people to give up a few *material points* which had been in controverſy. It would have entitled his Excellency to a much greater honor than has been conferred on the Baronet of Nettleham. Perhaps a Star and Garter might have been his reward. But alas! there is not the leaſt appearance, except in this parting ſpeech, of any ſuch agreement between the Governor and the Houſe in any *material point*. Had the Houſe yielded the right of parliament to tax America? The right of the Governor to ſurrender Caſtle-William into the hands of the King's General? The right of the miniſter to exempt the Commiſſioners of the Cuſtoms from a reaſonable ſhare of the publick taxes? Or the right of the Governor of the province to an independent ſalary? No ſuch thing truly. All theſe and other *material* points yet remain unagreed. And I am told by a leading member of the late houſe, that the laſt mention'd point, which is more *material* than all, would have been taken up and thoro'ly canvas'd, had not the Governor by his frequent prorogations of the Aſſembly, FOR HIS MAJESTY'S SERVICE, ſo ſtraightend them for time within the laſt fortnight of the year, as that they could not do juſtice to a matter in which the very being of a free conſtitution is moſt eſſentially affected. It is a pity indeed that *every thing* was not left undone, rather than that this point of the laſt importance ſhould not have been the ſubject of their Conſideration. I am afraid the enemies of our liberties will make an ill uſe of the omiſſion. It behoves the Guardians of the Conſtitution to ſee to it that this flagrant abuſe of it by a *miniſterial manœuvre* is fully examin'd and expos'd; and it is hoped the ſeveral towns will have it in *deep contemplation* at the time of the election of a new aſſembly, and will declare to their repreſentatives their *full ſenſe* of this momentous matter.

His Excellency ſays in ſupport of his opinion of the King's Right to inſtruct the Governor reſpecting the removal of the Court from Boſton, that "by their (the Governors and Lieutenant Governors) commiſſions, they were authoriz'd to adminiſter Government according to ſuch Inſtructions as ſhould be given by the Crown in purſuance of the Charter and of ſuch reaſonable laws as ſhould be in force". By theſe words *in purſuance of the Charter*, it ſhould ſeem that the Charter was to be the *rule* and *meaſure* of the Crown's Inſtructions. Whatever Inſtructions therefore ſhould be repugnant to the Charter, cou'd be of no validity even according to the conſtruction of the Commiſſion—This the Governor elſewhere conceeds to. And I think it ſhows that Inſtructions from the Crown are no part of our Conſtitution, as his Excellency peremptorily aſſerts they have been for fourſcore years together. Vague indeed would the Conſtitution be if it were to be ſought for in the Governor's Commiſſions. The Charter as I have juſt ſaid is the only rule. The Governor's Commiſſion is a delegation *by warrant of the Charter*, whereby juriſdiction, power and authority is conferr'd upon him. The queſtion then is obvious, whether by the Charter the Governor is not veſted with the full power of convening, adjourning and proroguing the General Aſſembly from time to time (excepting once every year) as he ſhall judge neceſſary? No body will deny this. It is a beneficiary Grant to the people. It is a full power veſted in the Governor, for the good of the people, and therefore it cannot be controul'd by Inſtructions; for to give the Governor a full power to act as he ſhall judge proper for ſuch a purpoſe, and yet to ſay he is controulable in the exerciſe of it, is a ſoleciſm. It is giving with one hand and taking with the other.

His Excellency ſays, "there has not been any exception to his Majeſty's Inſtruction to remove the Aſſembly from the town of Boſton, which will not equally avail againſt Inſtructions in general, or in any other particular caſe whatever." The exception taken againſt this Inſtruction is, that it *militates* with the Charter, and therefore it cannot be *in purſuance* of the Charter; agreable even to the tenor of the Commiſſion by which he ſays he is authoriz'd to adminiſter Government. It annihilates that power and right, which by expreſs ſtipulation between the Crown and the people is veſted in the Governor, and apparently for their good; namely, the right of *exerciſing his own judgment* in a matter, of which no one can be an adequate judge who is not *conſtantly a reſident* within the province, as the Governor or Commander in Chief by Charter muſt be. If it ſhould appear to be true, as his Excellency ſays, that the exception "will equally avail againſt Inſtructions in general, I cannot help that. It by no means proves, that the exception as it lies againſt this particular Inſtruction, is not of force. He ſpeaks of "a reſerve made by the Crown to give Inſtructions to the Governors". Such a reſerve may poſſibly be made in the Commiſſion. But the Charter is the ſtandard, and not the Commiſſion or the Inſtructions of the Crown. It is abſurd to ſuppoſe there ſhould be a reſerve to give inſtructions in a caſe in which by ſolemn contract between the Crown and the people the Governor is to act as he ſhall judge neceſſary, or in other words without controul. The Governor ſays that "all the powers that are given by Charter to the Governor without the words *as he ſhall judge neceſſary*, are as ample as thoſe that are given with them." I am not ſo certain of this: However I ſuppoſe it was the deſign of the contracting parties in the Charter, that the Governor ſhould in *ſome caſes* at leaſt be a free agent in his place. If he is in no inſtance to act *his own* judgment, of what advantage to the province is ſuch a political machine? Might not a miniſterial mandate to the aſſembly anſwer all purpoſes, without the expence of maintaining a nominal Governor? His Excellency allows that "the Governor is to exerciſe the general powers given him according to his beſt diſcretion", which, he adds, "is in other words as he ſhall judge neceſſary". And this is ſaid, in an argument to prove that the Governor is controulable by the Inſtructions of the Crown! But it appears rather to infer that the Governor is in general to act *freely*, his own judgment. One would from hence conclude, that he was plac'd beyond the controul of Inſtructions *againſt* his own diſcretion or judgment, or any other controul but that which ariſes from an apprehenſion of loſing his place whenever his Majeſty ſhall be adviſ'd that his diſcretion is no longer truſt worthy. And how far an honeſt man will ſwerve from the dictates of his own judgment from ſuch an apprehenſion, is not my preſent buſineſs to enquire. He tells the Aſſembly, that there is no contradiction "in ſuppoſing the Governor to have a general power of acting according to his own diſcretion, and nevertheleſs be ſubject in *ſpecial* inſtances and upon *ſpecial* occaſions to the controul of royal wiſdom or diſcretion." But if he is to be held in leading ſtrings in any inſtances, ſurely not in thoſe, wherein the nature of things has made it neceſſary that he ſhould judge for himſelf and act accordingly. Such is the inſtance now before us: So important and neceſſary did it appear to the perſons concern'd in framing the Charter, and ſo obvious was it even to common ſenſe, that the Governor

|| ſee pa. 69. V vid. pa. 61. † ſee pa. 10, Vol. 3. & ſee Charter pa. 1077, Vol. 2. & Gov. Barnard. & ſee the declaratory act pa. 792 Vol. 1. Taxes, vid. Moleſſes act pa. 9. Vol. 2 — Tea act pa. 735. Vol. 1. (1) vid Index Vol. 3, under Caſtle. (2) vid pa. 508, Vol. 3. ? vid pa. 576. Vol. 3.

of the province should determine with the freedom of *his own* mind, in regard to the expediency or adjourning & proroguing the General Assembly, (he being by the Charter *always to be present*, and seeing and judging of every contingency) that his power of *thus* determining is express'd in the strongest and most particular terms; as if design'd to prevent the most cavilling genius from taking the least occasion to dispute it. Such however is the misfortune of our times, that it is disputed by the Governor, and with so much zeal and vehemence, constancy and perseverance, as leads us to conclude, that if his private will and inclination is not deeply engag'd to obtain "a Victory", he is a meritorious Instrument in driving the measures of the present Administration, in America.

MESSIEURS EDES & GILL,

HIS Excellency, in his Speech to both Houses, previous to the dissolution of the General Court, is pleas'd to "thank them for the dispatch which they have given to the public business, and for the harmony which generally prevailed in the course of the present Session." This is more condescending than any thing delivered from the Chair, since his Excellency's advancement to it, so far as has come within the reach of my knowledge. The Speech goes on in the like soft soothing language, expressing sorrow of heart, "that there is any material point, in which the several branches of the legislature cannot yet agree." The *material point* that excited this sorrow in his Excellency's breast is, as his words are, "the message of the house of representatives, declaring it to be their opinion, that the removal of the Assembly from Boston, by force of an instruction from his Majesty, is an undue exercise of power, and a very great grievance." His Excellency might easily have prevented this occasion of sorrow; for it was wholly owing to himself. As an evidence of this, we need only advert to a passage in the Speech; wherein he says, "if they had desired him to carry the Court to Boston, [that is, in their former Session] because it is the most convenient place, and the prerogative of the Crown to instruct the Governor to convene the Court at such time and place as his Majesty may think proper had not been denied, he should have obtained leave to meet them at Boston at this time; but that he should not be at liberty to do it, whilst this denial is persisted in." Who, after this, can persuade himself to think, that his Excellency, instead of "not contending for victory", is "desirous that his conduct should appear in a favorable light to the house, and to the good people of the province?" Wherein could he have more directly revived the old controversy; or have made it more conspicuously evident, both to the house, and the whole Province, that his chief concern was to recommend himself to the ministry at home, to whose will and pleasure he has all along been obsequiously submissive? Why else does he engage in a renewal of a vindication of ministerial instructions? Would it not (to drop a hint transiently here) have been more manly and generous, if he had done this upon the receipt of the house's message in reply to his Speech? But, instead of this, he saw fit to put it off till he was going to dissolve the Court; leaving them no opportunity to say a word in defence of themselves, with a view, no doubt, to his transmitting what he had offer'd to Lord H--l--b--h, as what could admit of no reasonable answer.

In order to vindicate his making *instructions* the rule of his conduct, he says, "I will lay before you what appears to me to be the true spirit of the *Charter*." But, 'tis remarkable he has not bro't a single word from the *Charter* that mentions *instructions* as the rule, in any shape or form, by which the King's Governor should conduct himself in the management of the trust reposed in him. He has indeed said, "by this second Charter [the Charter we are now under] the Crown reserves to itself the appointing and commissionating a Governor, and Lieutenant or Deputy Governor." In this we are universally agreed. It then follows, "By their commissions they were authorised to administer Government according to such instructions as should be given by the Crown in pursuance of the Charter, and such reasonable laws as should be in force." If the Governor had received no instructions, or, had minded none, but "in pursuance of the Charter" and in agreement "with the laws in force," there would have been no occasion for the present uncomfortable controversy. It never was a question in dispute, whether instructions have, or have not, accompanied Governor's commissions?" The grand subject in debate is, whether the rule by which we are to be governed is the CHARTER, or INSTRUCTIONS? No one ever dream't, that the King had not a right to advise, instruct, yea, command and charge his Governor, upon pain of his highest displeasure, to conform his conduct through the whole of his administration to the CHARTER; which particularly points out both his Majesty's Prerogatives, and the People's Privileges. But the *Charter* says not a word, from whence it can be collected, so much as by distant consequence, that the King has reserved a right to himself to advise, instruct, or require his Governor to act in opposition to, or inconsistency with, any grant that has been made in favor of the People. His Excellency indeed seems fully convinced of this. For, says he, "when the Charter gives any privilege to the People, as in holding an assembly every last Wednesday in May, and the like, in such cases an *instruction* to restrain the Governor may be said to be repugnant to the Charter, and consequently not within the King's right. By allowing this, he has at once undone the cause his Speech he design'd to support. For, let it be observed, a DISCRETIONARY POWER in the King's Governor to exercise the Royal Prerogative in adjourning, proroguing, and dissolving the General Court, is an important CHARTER GRANT, doing honor to the King, and at the same time providing for the good of the Province. The only proper question therefore is, whether an ABSOLUTE INSTRUCTION, with respect to the time or place of adjournment, prorogation, or dissolution of the Court, does not totally destroy this *Charter grant*, as to its *spirit* as well as letter? 'Tis readily acknowledged, that it is from, the design and tendency of which is to direct or guide the Governor in the exercise of his *discretionary power*, so as that it may in the wisest and best manner, be exercised for the People's good, is not repugnant to the Charter, but an instance of goodness in pursuance of it. But this is *essentially* different from an *absolute instruction*, leaving no room for the exercise of *discretion*. Such is the *instruction* that has been complained of; and 'tis, in the judgment of unprejudiced reason, as truly inconsistent with the CHARTER, as an instruction would be that should require the Governor not to permit "the holding the Assembly on the last Wednesday in May." In case of such an *absolute* instruction it would be impossible for the Governor, should he think himself obliged to act conformably to it, to make use of that *discretionary* power the Charter lodges him with. Not the *Charter*, but *this instruction*, would be the SOLE RULE of his conduct. This is as evident to common sense as that two and two make four. One must be lost to all rational discernment not to perceive at once, that, by an instruction of this kind, the King's Prerogative is not exercised in agreement with the Charter; which, by reason of his great local distance, is wisely lodged with his Governor to be *discretionally* thrown into act, from time to time, as the good of the community shall call for it.

His Excellency, in answer to an objection from the King's local distance, and inability on this account to "foresee the proper time and place for convening the General Assembly," is pleased to say, "it is enough for my present purpose to observe, that his Majesty may have so full a knowledge of the state and circumstances of a particular town or place as to be able to determine that it is not proper to convene the assembly there. Upon such knowledge, I doubt not, this instruction was founded." I would hope this slipt inattentively from his Excellency's pen; otherwise, it must be a meer pretence in him to say, "he is desirous to appear in a favorable light" either to the Court, this Town or Province. Does the Governor really think, that the King's knowledge of "the state and circumstances of the town of Boston is such as enables him," in the exercise of paternal wisdom and goodness, to determine ABSOLUTELY by an INSTRUCTION that the Assembly shall not convene there? How came the King by this extraordinary knowledge, at the distance of three thousand miles? Did his excellency governor Hutchinson let him into it? or was it convey'd to him by his predecessor Bernard, that tool of ministerial despotism? or was it the design of the numerous base, false and abusive representations, that have been transmitted home, to lead the ministry, and the King by them, into an opinion of Boston as an unfit place for the Court to meet at. In one, or other, or all these ways, unless by revelation from another world, the King must have had the knowledge he is represented to have been endowed with of the "state of the town of Boston," & of its being "such that it was not proper the Assembly should convene there." His excellency, however undesignedly, has here let us into the whole mystery of the instruction that has been the occasion of so much inconvenience and trouble to the General Court. The King, or rather his ministers, have been so enlightened with respect to the state of Boston, as ABSOLUTELY to determine, in direct opposition to the Governor's *discretionary power* granted to him by the *Charter*, that the Court shall not assemble there; and this light has been introduced into their minds by those traitors to their King and Country; who, to serve their own lusts of ambition, tyranny, and avarice, have maliciously abused Boston by falsehood and lying. Who now can be at a loss to point out the *true source* of the instruction in debate? Instructions from this side of the atlantic filled the minds of the ministry at home with wrong and highly injurious sentiments of poor Boston; these sentiments, conveyed from this country, gave rise to that instruction, which, in contradiction to both the letter and spirit of the Charter, has deprived the Governor of all *discretionary power*, and made him a meer tool or instrument in the exercise of arbitrary will and pleasure. And yet he blames the Court for supporting his dignity, as a man, and his right by virtue of an express *charter grant*; and will not permit them to meet at *Boston*, tho' by his own acknowledgment, it is the most convenient place, unless they desist from saying, that the ministry, making use of the King's name, have no right to make him their tool, but ought, in agreement with the Charter, to leave him to exercise his DISCRETION as a man, and a *charter officer*.

While writing the above, I was surprized to read in Draper's paper, which, being a court one, may be depended on, that, by his Majesty's writs, issued for calling a General Court, they were obliged to meet at Cambridge. His Excellency, upon calling a new Assembly, had a fair opportunity to drop the controversy about instructions; and had he seen fit to do it, it would have looked as if he was "desirous to appear in a favourable light to the good people of the province." But he has now made it evident, beyond all possible dispute, that he had rather act as a tool to a corrupt ministry, than in consistency with an undoubted right granted to him by the *Charter* for the good of the province. Governor Bernard's present situation gives no great encouragement to depend upon state ministers in opposition to the people's good.

TO BE SOLD BY

RALPH FISHER,

Opposite the Governor's,

A Number of Clothier's Shears newly Imported, with Clothier's Jack Cards, Wool Cards and Cotton Cards, Ground *Redwood*, Madder, and all Sorts of Dye Goods, Hay Seeds of all Sorts, the best of French Indigo, and the best of Spanish Floratento for Mazareen Blues, Cotton Wool and Indigo *never without*.

WANTED immediately, A good Milch GOAT.

Enquire of Edes and Gill.

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[Price ONE SHILLING]

A DISSERTATION on the GOUT, and all CHRONIC DISEASES, fully considered, as proceeding from the same CAUSES, what those CAUSES are; and a rational and natural Method of CURE proposed. Addressed to all INVALIDS.

By WILLIAM CADOGAN,

Fellow of the College of Physicians.

The above Pamphlet had Nine Editions in England in the short Space of Four Months,

And has had such an Effect on the veteran Bacchanalians of New-York, that Madeira is no longer a fashionable Prescription for the Cure of this Disease.

CADOGAN *says*, "*My Observation has been, that they who use these strong Wines to cure Wind are never free from it, and all the gouty Disorders of Indigestion. Indeed it cannot well be otherwise; for there is nothing so repugnant to natural Digestion as the Use of these strong Liquors, which, instead of dissolving, harden every Thing; and thus forever, when the first Warmth is gone off, leave a crapulary, crude, sour Load of Yesterday to ferment, fret and irritate the Stomach and Bowels every Day.*"

His Remarks thro' the whole Dissertation are equally entertaining and judicious, and really obtain, what they justly deserve, more Attention than all the Labors of his Predecessors put together.

THIS DAY PUBLISHED,

(*And Sold by* EDES & GILL, *Price* Nine Pence.)

A DIALOGUE between a BARRISTER at LAW and a JURYMAN; plainly setting forth, 1. The ANTIQUITY. 2. The Excellent Designed USE. III. The OFFICE, and Just PRIVILEGES of JURIES. By the Law of England. By Sir JOHN HAWLES, Knight. Solicitor-General to the late King William.

[*AS* JURYMEN *are liable to Doubts in the Discharge of their Duty, This* TREATISE *is earnestly Recommended, as giving them full Instruction in every Part of it.*]

Sam[l] Abbot & Co[y].

INFORM their Town and Country Customers, That they have Imported in the last Ships from LONDON,

A large and compleat Assortment of English and India Goods suitable for the Spring Trade, which are now open'd and ready for Sale at their Store on Green's Wharff, near the East End of Faneuil Hall Market. As they have their Goods from the first Hands, they are enabled and determined to sell them on as low Terms as at any Store in Boston.

John Maud, Taylor,

BEGS Leave to acquaint the Gentlemen who are his Customers, and others, That he carries on his Business as usual at his House, the Back of Mr. Gawen Brown's in King-Street—Where all the various Branches of the Taylor's Business is executed in the neatest Manner, with Fidelity and Dispatch. And as he has now by him some of the newest Patterns, he flatters himself that no one can finish, or cut Cloaths with greater Elegance and Taste. Regimental Cloathing, and Navy Uniform, he is well used to, having been employed these many Years by the Gentlemen of the Army and Navy. Any Cloaths which may happen not to fit, he will take back according to his former Advertisement. Gentlemen will be waited on immediately by sending Notice to the above Place.

To be Sold at Public Vendue, at the House of Amos Kendle, Innholder in Leominster, on the 24th Day of May Instant,

A good FARM, lying in the Town of Leominster, 42 Miles from Boston, containing about 70 Acres, pleasantly situated, with two Dwelling-Houses and a Barn thereon, with good Mowing, Plowing and Orcharding, and is well watered. Said Farm being Part of the Estate of Mr. Edward Marion, late of Boston decess'd. *Also to be Sold at private Sale,*

About three Acres of Land, lying in Woburn, upper Precinct. For further Particulars, inquire of Samuel Peck, of Boston, Executor to said Estate.

Boston, April 27, 1772.

WANTED,

A HORSE that's exceeding good for Chaise and Saddle. Inquire of Edes and Gill.

Lost, or left at some unknown Place, a Number of Papers inclos'd in an old Piece of Parchment. Whoever has the same in Possession, and will return it to the Owner, (whose Name may be seen on many of the Papers) shall be satisfied for their Trouble.

To be Sold, or Lett and enter'd upon immediately—A good FARM, lying in Newton, containing near One Hundred Acres, under good Improvement. For further Particulars, inquire of Amariah Fuller, living near said Farm. *Newton, Apr.* 30, 1772.

TO BE SOLD,

Four Lots of Land on Cop's-Hill.

For Particulars, inquire of Col. Jackson of Boston.

§ vid. Charter pa. 1077, Vol. 2. ‖ Vid. pa. 69. ∨ vid. when he was advanced, pa. 423. Vol. 3.
† vid. pa. 61. — vid pa. 10. Vol. 3. ‖ vid. pa. 59. ¶ Hillsborough (1) Ministry

Meſſieurs EDES & GILL,

SUPPOSING it admitted that the Governor's Speech is as artful a piece as I suppose it; what I would freely allow, that he has manifested as much ability as affidavit in his evasication of the force of ministerial Instructions, considered as legally binding on any branch of the Provincial Legislature, I cannot be of opinion, it can have any tendency to enlarge his influence in the Country. His jesuitical return of thanks and acknowledgment of great harmony, are as readily seen thro' by them as by us: And shallow indeed must be the capacity which cannot perceive the labor and struggle he is forced upon to give even a coloring to his pretensions.

To support his opinion, he engages to lay before the house 'what appears to be the true spirit of the Charter.' And to go to the bottom of the affair, they are informed that by the first Charter the Crown has constituted a Corporation in England, impowered to appoint under its direction and instructions Governour, and other Officers in the Colony. By the second Charter the Crown reserves to itself the power of appointing and commissionating a Governour and Lieutenant or Deputy Governour. But what more says the Charter to the point in question? Nothing surely, that the Governour has been kind enough to produce! The very artful inclusion of their Commissions, and the clause of Instructions mentioned in them, though indeed the sole support of the doctrine, is so far from imagining, in these instructions a power to controul the legislatures or any branch of them, that even in these Commissions (no part either of the letter or spirit of the Charter) they are to be considered in subordination to, or pursuance of their determinations. Indeed the Governour himself after saying a great deal about it and about it, at last confesses that the reserve in the Governour's Commission is not made to deprive the People of any Privilege, but to restrain the Governour from using to their oppression or hurt, or to the diminution of the just Prerogative of the crown, that power and authority with which he is intrusted. If this be true, why are the People deprived of their privileges, and oppressed, hurt, and affronted by means and pretence of authority from these rascally instructions?

I would beg leave to ask the Governour whether any unprejudiced person can be informed of the general tenor of instructions, since we were surprized with that famous matter respecting the circular letter on pain of dissolution of the legislature, and of all the abuses, indignities, and affronts heaped upon the people themselves or their representatives from that time to this, and conclude that instructions have had no other aim than to restrain oppressive powers in Governours? But taking it for granted he has represented the matter fairly, I hope we shall have no more complaints of want of power to indulge the just demands of the people, by pretending any further inhibitions from Lord Hillsborough.

It seems strangely inconsistent with a desire to have his conduct appear in a favorable light with the people, for the Governour to take the blame of so wretched a Scene of administration entirely upon himself; but the path of deceit is dark and full of windings.

HYPERION.

WILLIAMSBURG, April 9.

We are informed that the noted *John Eyre*, Esquire, who, though a man of fortune, was lately transported into this country for stealing paper, died about three days after his arrival; and that five-and-twenty hundred pounds in Bank Notes, and fifty Guineas, were found in his poſſeſſion. From some letters found about him, he appears to have been one of the greateſt miſcreants that ever exiſted; he had loſt a leg, and was of a moſt rueful figure, an index, as it would ſeem, of the depravity of his heart.

NEW-YORK, April 27.

Tueſday laſt arrived here the Duke of Cumberland Packet, Capt. Goodrich, in 8 Weeks and 3 Days from Falmouth, but brings no Papers ſo late as what we have already had.

Extract of a Letter from Charles-Town, South-Carolina, dated April 12, 1772.

"The General Aſſembly met here laſt Week, (which you will obſerve by the Papers) and they ſtill adhering to their former Reſolution, (the Members being the ſame as in the laſt Houſe) with Regard to the Money Bill, and the Impriſonment of the Treaſurers; upon which the Governor had diſſolved them."

PORTSMOUTH May 1, 1772.

We hear the Rioters in Hillſborough County being ſenſible of their Error, have delivered themſelves up to Juſtice, and appear very penitent; a Court is order'd to bind them over, for Trial, which will come on before the Honorable Superior Court at Amherſt next September: they make great Promiſes, it is ſaid, never to be guilty of the like again, which it is hop'd they will ſtrictly obſerve, as their Families are really to be pitied.

BOSTON, May 4.

Writs are iſſued for Calling a Great & General Court or Aſſembly of the Province of Maſſachuſets-Bay to meet at Harvard-College in Cambridge on Wedneſday the 27th of May inſtant.

☞ *The Freeholders and other Inhabitants of this Town, duly qualified, are to meet at Faneuil-Hall on Wedneſday next, in order to elect one or more Perſons to repreſent them in the enſuing General Aſſembly, to be holden at Cambridge on the 27th Inſtant.*

Laſt Friday a new-born Male Child was found in a Pond at Lynn, with ſeveral Stones tied round its Body; the Jury of Inqueſt, we hear, agreed that it was willfully murdered by one Sarah Goldthwait, the Mother of the Infant, who was thereupon committed to Eſſex Goal.

Another new-born Child was taken up laſt Saturday floating in Charles River, ſuppoſed to have been lately thrown in there by its unnatural Mother.

Yeſterday Morning a Man, was found drowned in a Dock near Pulling's Wharf; he was ſeen the Evening before much intoxicated with Liquor.

Monday Night one John Stuart, a Labouring Man, was found dead at his Lodgings, at one Matthew Stewart's, at the South Part of the Town: It is thought he had been not well for ſome Time, and died by neglect.

Thurſday laſt the Dwelling Houſe of Mr. Moſes Davis of Dorcheſter was conſum'd by Fire.

Yeſterday Capt. Skimmer arrived here from Newcaſtle.

Died on Thurſday laſt, Mr. George Euſtis, Glazier, in the 54th Year of his Age. His Remains are to be interr'd this Afternoon, when his Friends and Acquaintance are deſired to attend.

Died at Concord, Mrs. Catherine Jones, Conſort of Capt. Elnathan Jones, & youngeſt Daughter to the late Capt. Codman of Charleſtown.

March 17, 1772. Died at her Daughter's, *Sarah Sawyer*, in Lancaſter Weſt Pariſh, MARY RICHARDSON, Widow, Æt. 99. formerly of Woburn. liv'd with her Huſband Mr. *Pierſon Richardſon*, 60 Years, ſurviv'd him 16.—A Perſon of an amiable Character—of extraordinary Piety and Meekneſs, and great Benevolence and Sweetneſs of Temper—uncommonly free from that Paſſion and Peeviſhneſs that is ſo common to Men, and eſpecially to Age—always deeply affected with her own Unworthineſs, and reſign'd to Providence.——Her Life, to Appearance, was much prolong'd by the tender Care of a moſt dutiful Daughter.

Filial Virtue and Piety, as it is moſt amiable and recommending in itſelf, ſo it ſhall not fail, either of a temporal or eternal Recompence: Nor ſhall ſuch *Monſters* as neglect to honor their Parents and nouriſh them in their Age, long eſcape with Impunity, for ſo unnatural a Crime.

To-Morrow the 5th of May,

At Ten o'Clock in the Morning,

Will be Sold at PUBLIC AUCTION, for the Benefit of the Owners, on Barrett's Wharf,

A Quantity of damaged Tackle and Rigging (ſaved of the Wreck of the Sloop Paoli, Thomas Delap, laſt Maſter, ſtranded near Nantucket in December laſt) viz. Anchors, Cables, Garſs, Iron, &c.—with ſundry Pieces of Duck.

The ſame may be viewed any Time before the Sale at Mr. Barrett's Store. J. Ruſſell, Auctioneer.

GUN-POWDER.

Choice Gun-Powder, glazed and unglazed, in half Barrels and quarter Barrels, to be ſold cheap for Caſh or ſhort Credit, by HENRY LLOYD, at Warehouſe No. 5. on the Long Wharff.

LIKEWISE,

Sperma Ceti Candles warranted pure, Anchors, Nail Rods, Spike Rods, Teneriffe and Madeira Wines, Logwood, a few Sides of Crop Sole Leather, Butter Bread, &c. &c.

TO BE SOLD,

A Schooner about 105 Tons burthen, 7 or 8 Years old: For further Particulars, inquire of Jonathan Davis, near Bull's Wharff.

Who has to ſell,

Indian Corn, Loaf and Brown Sugar, New-England Rum; alſo a few Hogſheads of choice Tortola Rum, equal if not better than any Rum Imported from the Weſt-Indies, except Jamaica.

A freſh and general Aſſortment of *Engliſh* and *India* GOODS,

Juſt opened and to be Sold, by

NATHANIEL ABRAHAM,

At his Shop nearly oppoſite to the Sign of the Seven Stars, in Ann-ſtreet, very cheap for Caſh only.

TO BE SOLD OR LETT,

A DWELLING-HOUSE, four Rooms on a Floor, a Barn, and Carpenter's Shop, with about two Acres of Land, ſituate near the Rev. Mr. *Jackſon's* in *Brookline*, and on the Great Road leading from Boſton to Watertown: For further Particulars, enquire of JAMES BRYANT in Little-Cambridge.

TO BE SOLD,

A Houſe and Shop, and another adjoining, near the Mill-Bridge: For further Particulars, enquire of Edes and Gill.

To be Sold in Houſe Lots, 20 Acres of choice Land, lying on the Road to Bruſh-Hill in Milton, within a Quarter of a Mile of the Paper and Slitting Mills there, in ſuch Parcels as may ſuit the Purchaſer. For further Particulars enquire of Mr. James Boies in Milton, or Mr. George Leonard of Boſton.

TO BE SOLD

By Benjamin Church,

On THURSDAY next,

At his uſual Place of Sale;

A large Aſſortment of Articles, viz,

CALLICOES, printed Cottons and Linens, Iriſh Hollands coarſe & fine of all Widths, cotton Checks, Linen ditto, Gauzes, Lawns, Men and Womens cotton, thread and worſted Hoſe, ſilk and worſted Mitts, cotton Velvets, Cambletts, Silk Mode, Handkerchiefs, Caps, &c. Likewiſe ſome Houſe Furniture, Wearing Apparel, &c.

To the Honorable SAMUEL DANFORTH, *Eſq; one of his majeſty's Juſtices of the Peace throughout the Province of the Maſſachuſetts Bay.*

WE the Subſcribers, Proprietors of a Township of Land, lying on both Sides of Androſcoggin-River, and adjoining Sylveſter Township (ſo called) in the County of Cumberland, granted June 11, 1771, to Samuel Livermore, Eſq; and the legal Repreſentatives or Aſſigns of the Township No. 2, (granted in the Year 1736, to Nathaniel Harris, Eſq; and others, as a Gratuity for their Service in the Reduction of Port-Royal) as a Recompence for the Township No. 2, being taken from them by running the Line between this Province and the Province of New-Hampſhire, requeſt your Honor to iſſue a Warrant to call a Meeting of the ſaid Proprietors, to be held at the Dwelling Houſe of Samuel Livermore, Eſq; Innholder in Waltham, on Wedneſday the 17th Day of June next, at Nine o'Clock, A. M. for the Ends following, viz.

1. To chooſe a Moderator, Clerk & Treaſurer. 2. To chooſe a ſtanding Committee to tranſact the Prudentials of ſaid Propriety. 3. To grant Money to defrey the Charges that have ariſen in obtaining the Grant, and in laying out the ſame, and that may ariſe in alloting out the ſame, and in fulfilling the Conditions of ſaid Grant. 4. To paſs all ſuch Votes as by them may be thought conducive to promote the Intereſt of ſaid Propriety. To chooſe a Committee to allot out and divide ſaid Township; and agree upon Methods for calling Meetings for the future. And your Petitioners as in Duty bound ſhall ever pray, &c.

Samuel Livermore,
Leonard Williams,
Waltham, April 21, 1772. *Elijah Livermore,*
Nathaniel Livermore,
Stephen Harris.

SEAL.

Province of Maſſachuſetts-Bay.

To Samuel Livermore of Waltham in the County of Middleſex in ſaid Province, Eſq; one of the principal Proprietors of the Township or Traſt of Land aforementioned. Greeting.

YOU are in his Majeſty's Name hereby required to notify and warn the Proprietors of the Township or Traſt of Land beforementioned (in Time and Manner as the Law directs) to meet at Time and Place and for the Purpoſes mentioned in the foregoing Petition. Given under my Hand and Seal this ſecond Day of May, A. D. 1772. and in the Twelfth Year of his Majeſty's Reign. S. DANFORTH,

Juſtice of the Peace thro'out the Province.

Waltham, May 2, 1772.

BY Virtue of the foregoing Warrant to me directed, I do hereby notify and warn the Proprietors of the Township or Traſt of Land aforementioned, to meet at the Time and Place and for the Purpoſes aforementioned.

SAMUEL LIVERMORE.

Loſt on Wedneſday 29th of April, a SILVER WATCH, almoſt new, Maker's Name George Grange. London, No. 645. Whoever ſhall find ſaid Watch, and deliver it to Mr. John Winthrop, Jun. ſhall receive Two Dollars Reward.

Found in Kilby-Street on the 28th ult. a Piece white Jean, ſuppoſ'd to be ſtolen: Any Perſon having loſt the ſame, may have it by deſcribing the Marks and paying the Expence thereon; Enquire of Edes and Gill. Boſton, May 2, 1772.

A Woman of a good Character, and that can be well recommended, would go into a Gentleman's Family; inquire of Edes & Gill.

Engliſh LOAF SUGAR,

And a few Hogſheads WEST-INDIA RUM,

TO BE SOLD

At JOHN WINTHROP's *Store*

Oppoſite the Eaſt-End of Faneuil-Hall Market.

ALSO,

Sterling MADEIRA WINE, in Pipes and Quarter Caſks.

TENERIFF WINE.

A FEW Pipes, Half Pipes, and Quarter Caſks choice Teneriff Wine, to be Sold at *Thomas Walley's* Store, Dock-Square.

RAN-away from the Subſcriber on the 27th Inſtant, an indented Servant, named John Wright; He is tall and well made, of a ſwarthy Complexion, wore his own Hair, which is black and cut ſhort; has a Hoarſeneſs in his Speech, and a remarkable Caſtom of catching his Breath when talking earneſtly; wore a green outſide Jacket, and ſole and carried off a green Bayes Jacket and Duffils Great Coat. Whoever will apprehend ſaid Thief and Runaway, and ſecure him in Goal, ſhall receive FOUR DOLLARS Reward, by giving Notice to the Printers hereof.

Sandwich, April 30, 1772. JOSEPH NYE.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, BOSTON.

ENTERED IN.

Miller & Downick from New-London. Murray from Rhode-Iſland. Luce, Barker, Crocker, Hewet, Morton and Huſton from North-Carolina. Griffen and Gray from Maryland. Edgar from St. Lucia. Turner and Gorham from Cape-Nichola. Jones from Guadeloup. Littlefield and Woods from Barbados. Snow from St. Euſtatia and Turks-Iſland. Gray from St Croix. Green from Corraco. Mayo from Turks-Iſland. Swain from Salteruga. Dean and Adamſon from Surranam. Purbeck from Tortola. Kenwilton from Madeira. Moorland from Liverpool. Bolton from Briſtol.

Burials in the Town of BOSTON, ſince our laſt,

Eleven Whites. Two Blacks.

Baptiz'd in the ſeveral Churches, Seven.

High Water at BOSTON *for this preſent Week.*

Monday, 40 min. after 12		Friday, 0 m aft.	4
Tueſday, 30 min. aft. 1		Saturday, 40 m. aft.	4
Wedneſday, 20 m. aft. 2		Lord's Day 30 m. aft	5
Thurſday 10 min. after 3		New Moon a Day & Aft.	

‖ *See page 69.* ◊ *See the Charter pa. 1077 Vol. 2.* ‖ *Vid page 157. Vol. 2.* V *See the Circular Letter pa. 43. Vol. 2.* ¶ *vid Index (under Regulators) Vol. 2, & 3.*

In the House of Representatives, April 24. 1772.

ORDERED, That the Treasurer be and hereby is directed to call in all the Monies due from the Constables or Collectors for Taxes to the Year 1771,—as also what may be due upon Bond, and that he give public Notice, that he shall issue his Executions and put their Bonds in suit in three Months from the first of May next, unless they are discharged; and that he also call upon all the Sheriffs to whom he has committed Executions against defective Constables & Collectors, to pay in what Monies they have received immediately.

Sent up for Concurrence,
T. CUSHING, Speaker.

In Council, April 24. 1772. Read and Concurred.
THO'S FLUCKER, Secr'y.

Consented to T. HUTCHINSON.
A true Copy, attest. THO'S FLUCKER, Secr'y.

In Obedience to the above Order of Court;

THE Treasurer of the Province hereby calls upon the Constables or Collectors of Taxes, "who are delinquent to the Year 1771;" also upon all Persons "who are indebted to the Province upon Bond" respectively to discharge their Arrears, otherwise he shall (without Discrimination) "issue his Executions, and put their Bonds in suit in Three Months from the 1st of May next." He hereby also calls upon the several Sheriffs of the Province to whom he has committed Executions, against defective Constables or Collectors, to pay in what Monies they have received immediately.—And as there will be Occasion for the Taxes for the Year 1772 to be in the Treasury by the 20th of June next, he expects that the Constables or Collectors will exert themselves to pay in to the Treasury, the Sums (or the greatest Part thereof) committed to them to collect, by that Period, as it will not be in his Power to shew them that Lenity which he has formerly done.

TREASURER'S-OFFICE, *April* 29. 1772.

UPON a Petition of *Joseph Grimes* and *Joseph Starrow*, in Behalf of the Inhabitants of the District of *Hubbardston*, in the County of *Worcester*, setting forth, That the Inhabitants of said District are in general very Poor and new Beginners, many of them having lived but a few Years there, that their Labour and Industry have very much inhanced the Value of the Lands which is principally owned by non-resident Proprietors; that the said Inhabitants have lately settled a Minister, laid out Roads, which has been attended with considerable Charge;—that they have no House to meet in for the Public Worship of God, except a small Hut built by them to be improved as a School-House;—that the said Inhabitants have never had any Assistance from the Proprietors towards defreying the great Charges they have been at, except one Tax of one Penny per Acre on the Lands in said District for one Year;—they therefore pray that a Tax of Two Pence per Acre be laid upon all the Lands in said District, to be paid Yearly for two Years next ensuing, to be applied towards building a Meeting-House, Making and Repairing Roads, &c. in said District, &c.

In the House of Representatives, April 22. 1772.

READ and Ordered, That the Petitioners notify the non-resident Proprietors of Lands in said District, by causing to be inserted the Substance of this Petition and this Order in *Edes & Gill's* and *Draper's* News-Papers three Weeks successively, that they may have Opportunity to shew Cause, if any they have, on the Third Thursday of the next Session of the General Court, why the Prayer of said Petition should not be granted. Sent up for Concurrence,

T. CUSHING, Speaker.

In Council, April 23. 1772.
Read and Concurred, JN°. COTTON, D. Secr'y.
A true Copy, attest. JN°. COTTON, D. Secr'y.

William Greenleaf

INFORMS his Customers, That he has IMPORTED in the latest Ships from LONDON,

An Assortment of GOODS,

suitable for all Seasons, which he determines to sell by Wholesale or Retail, at the very lowest Rate for Cash, at his Shop fronting Cornhill, BOSTON.

William Bant,

HAS received by the last Vessels from LONDON and GLASGOW;

A fine Assortment of *English, India*, and *Scotch* GOODS, which are now opening and to be Sold at his Store fronting Dock-Square, by Wholesale and Retail, at the lowest Rates for Cash.

☞ *All Persons who will favour him with their Custom may depend upon being well used.*

To be sold uncommonly cheap for Cash, or very short Credit; by

Edward Gray,

At his Store opposite the Head of Green's Wharff;

PETERSBURG Hemp,
Cordage of all Sizes,
Russia and Ravens Duck,
Ticklinburghs,
Oznabrigs,
Best English Sewing Twine,
Anchors from 1¼ to 2¼ Cwt
A few very fine Cheshire and Glocester Cheeses,
Genuine Florence Oyl.

BOHEA Tea per Chest or Hundred,
Pepper per Bag or ditto,
Loaf Sugar,
Best F Gun Powder,
⅞, ⅞ & yd-wide Irish Linens
Callicoes—very handsome,
Mens Worsted Hose,
India Nankeens,
Black Callimancoes, &c.

A Good Pasture to be Lett, near Fort-Hill. Enquire of Edes and Gill.

There is now opening and ready for Sale, a few Doors below the Swing-Bridge, on the South Side of the Town Dock, by ALEXANDER HANNA, Linnen Draper from Belfast, in the North of Ireland.—A choice Parcel of 3-4, 7-8 and yard-wide Linnen, of the very best Manufacture and Bleach.—Those who please to favour him with their Custom, may depend on being treated with the greatest Candor, and his Prices will prove them the cheapest Parcel of Goods of their Kind, that have been offer'd for Sale in this Province.—He will sell a single Piece.

TO BE SOLD,

A Suit of Sails about half wore,

suitable for a Ship of 230 Tons. Also, a Suit of Sloops Sails, for a Vessel of 80 or 90 Tons Burthen. Enquire of Samuel Barrett, Sailmaker.

A few Barrels choice Turpentine,
To be Sold by

Benjamin Andrews, jun.

At his Store near the Market, ALSO,

A General Assortment of English Piece Goods,
Nails,
Glass,
English and German Steel,
Sickles, Scythes,
Pewter, and other Articles of Hard Ware.

West-India & New-England Rum,
New Rice, Philadelphia Flour, Barr Iron, Iron Window Weights, large and small POT-ASH KETTLES, and a compleat assortment of Iron Hollow Ware, *made at Hanover.*

All which he will sell at the very lowest Rates for Cash only.

LEFT on the North Side of the Town-Dock to be shipped by Capt. Hurd for Connecticut, a large Hogshead, supposed to be Spanish White with no Directions from the Shipper to whom to be delivered. The Shipper or Owner by describing the Marks and paying for this Advertisement may receive it again, by applying to THOMAS STODDARD, at his Store the North Side of the Town-Dock. *Who has for Sale,*

A few Hogsheads of choice West-India RUM, a few Barrels of good Sugars, and Onions at Ten Shillings Old Tenor per Bushell, &c. &c.

William Winter,

Hair dresser and Peruke Maker, begs leave to inform the Gentlemen and Ladies that he has quit Mr. Deherets Employ and entered into Partnership with Richard Carpenter in King-Street, where the Hair-Dressing and Wigg-making Business is carried on in the greatest and best Manner. They will take Care by every Opportunity to have the newest Fashions; and hope by their Fidelity, Assiduity, and a strict Attention to the Commands of their Customers, and others, to merit Employment.

To be Sold for the Sterling Cost and Charges, (for CASH only.)

By Richard Jennys,

At his Shop opposite the Old Brick-Meeting-House, Cornhill, by Wholesale and Retail,

A Handsome Assortment of English & India Goods, consisting of Lutestrings, 5-4 Mantuas, English and India Taffaties, Persian Taffaties, plain and figured Sattins, plain and figured Sarsnets, fram'd Modes, pink, blue and white ¾ yard, and 1-ell Persians, Muslinets, Silverets, Brolio's, French Lawns, plain & figur'd Scotch Lawns, Lawns, Lawn Aprons, plain & flower'd Muslin Gauze, beautiful Gauze Aprons & Handkerchiefs, very handsome Apron-Gauze, Silk, Cotton & Linnen Handkerchiefs, Cambrick, Callicoes, Cotton & Linnen Checks, Irish Linnens, Sheeting, Dowlas, Diapers, striped Hollands, Bed Ticks, Callimancoes, Tammies, Shalloons, corded Poplins, worsted Damasks, worsted Brocades, Crapes, Colchester Baize, Scarlet Broad Cloth, German Serges, and a Variety of other Articles.

N. B. A great Part of the above-mentioned Goods were bought with Cash in London, and will turn out extreamly cheap. Boston, April 27, 1772.

To be Sold by PUBLIC VENDUE, at the House of Mr. *Jonathan Brown*, near the Ferry, on Tuesday the 12th Day of *May* next, at Ten o'Clock in the Morning,

Sundry Houshold Furniture, viz.

Mohogany Case of Draws and Tables, Chairs, Feather Beds, Bedsteads, Covering, a Suit of Curtains, a Floor Cloth, some Plate, Linnen, and Kitchen Furniture, belonging to the Estate of Capt. Jonathan Lord, deceased.

On THURSDAY the 14th Day of May next, at Four o'Clock in the Afternoon, will be Sold at PUBLICK VENDUE, by Virtue of an Order of the Superior Court of Judicature, &c.

A Commodious Dwelling House, situate in Robertson's Alley, so called, at the Northerly Part of Boston, being Part of the Estate of Timothy Thornton, late of Boston, deceased. Said House is pleasantly situated, with a good Yard, Garden and Barn, also a Pump, and is very convenient for two Tenements. The Sale to be at said House, Boston, March 20, 1772.

TO BE LETT,

And entered upon the 10th of May next,

A Commodious Dwelling-House, near Liberty Tree, having three Rooms on a Floor, a good paved Yard round the House, a handsome Flower Garden in Front, with a good Back Yard, and Rain-Water Cistern under Cover, Barn, Wood-House, &c. &c. Enquire of Edes and Gill.

TO BE SOLD CHEAP,

A Number of Leaded Windows in Frames. Enquire of Edes & Gill.

Elnathan Jones,

HAS received by Captain Callanan from LONDON, a general Assortment of English and India Goods, which he will sell by Wholesale and Retail (as cheap as can be bought at any Shop in Boston,) at his Shop in CONCORD, viz.

Super fine, middling and low-priced Broad Cloths of all colours, with trimmings suitable; german serge, ratteens, halfthicks, Colchester and Drapery bayes, strapt dussils, common, middling and superfine tammies, durants, russels, double and twisted cambletts, Persia and plain cambletteens, everlastings, drawboys, white & brown Russia strouds, oznabrigs, ticklinburg, dowlasses, ¾, ⅞ and yard-wide Irish linnens of all prices, ¾, ⅞ and yard cotton and linnen checks, bedticks, yellow holland and canvass, fustians, coloured jeans and thicksetts, black, olive and other colour cotton velvets, ¼ huckaback, napkin and clouting diaper, ⅞ and yard wide cambricks, ⅞ and yard wide lawns, packet lawns, Scotch lawns and lawn aprons, brolioes, yard wide venetian, English and India taffaty, persians, black, blue and crimson flower'd sattins, pelong sattins, plain and figured mode, white and blue sarsnett, a variety of gauzes, black and white gauze handkerchiefs, catgut, parsnet, cap-wire, black crayat, womens and childrens ebony, plain and painted bamboo and bow paddle-stick fans, garterings, shaded crewels, coloured threads, No. 12 and No. 4 pins, LONDON qualities, shoe and coat bindings, a neat assortment of callicoes, patches and printed linnens, an assortment of newest fashion ribboons, silk ferrets and galloons, silk knee garters, tapes, writing and bonnet paper, chip hats, horn and ivory combs, mens and womens black lasting glazed gloves, shammy ditto, scarlet, crimson, buff and black breeches patterns, mens and womens worsted hose of all sorts, womens silk and worsted mitts of all colours, bengals, pennistones, English clogs and galloshes, best Lynn-made callamance shoes, mens scarlet, striped and crimson worsted caps, English and German steel, bar-lead and shot, powder, brass kettles, pewter plates and dishes, basons and porringers, 2d, 4d, 6d, 8d, 10d & 20d nails.—Bohea Tea, Pepper, and all Sorts Spices. Also Loaf and brown Sugar, Molasses, Cotton Wool, Indigo, Chocolate and Coffee, &c. &c.

TO BE SOLD,

A small Fishing-Boat, about 10 Tons Burthen, well found with good Rigging, lying in Dorchester Harbour. Enquire of Alexander Glover of said Dorchester.

SUGARS.

A Few Casks of very good Shop Sugars, to be sold by NATHANIEL GREENE, and JOSEPH GREENE, at their Store on Greene's Wharff.

N. B. Any Person that wants, will find them on examining, to be of the very best Quality.

TO BE SOLD,

A Valuable FARM, situate and lying in the North Part of Sutton, in the County of Worcester, about five Miles South from Worcester Meeting House, containing about 117 Acres of Ploughing, Mowing, Pasturing and Wood-Land. Also, a fine young Orchard, consisting of about 240 Apple Trees, with a good House and Barn. Also, a Saw Mill, Grist Mill and Bolting Mill, all convenient, and in good Repair. Said Farm is well watered, and produces a large Quantity of English and Hard Meadow-Hay. For further Particulars enquire of Charles Richardson, who now owns and dwells on the Premises.

ALL Persons that are indebted to the Estate of Captain John Dorrington, *late of* Boston, *deceased, are desired to make immediate Payment. And all who have any Demands on the Estate of the deceased, are desired to bring in their Accounts to* Mary Dorrington, *Executrix to the deceased's Estate.*

N. B. A few Pieces of English and Ravens Duck to be sold cheap for Cash.

WHEREAS the Proprietors of the township of No. 4, alias Williamsburg, in the county of Berkshire, at their Meeting on the 20th day of April, 1769, Voted to raise a tax of one farthing per acre, upon all the lands in said township, the public lots and common lands excepted: In consequence whereof, a rate was made and committed to Lieut. Elihu Williams, collector, in order to collect the same; and the proprietors of the following lots neglect to pay said tax, viz. In the first division, No. 20. And in the second division, No. 82, 2, 23, 35, 34, 29, 94, 48, 106, 108, 86, 30, 88. These are to give notice to all the delinquent proprietors that have not paid said tax, that so much of their lands will be sold at public vendue, as may be sufficient to discharge said tax and cost. Said vendue to be at the house of John Hall, innholder in said Williamsburg, on Monday the 1st day of June, and to be continued from day to day until the same be compleated; unless the owners of said land prevent the same, by paying the said tax and charges that have arisen.

Dated at Williamsburg, John Hall, } Assessors.
April 24, 1772. Simon Stevens, } ors.

NOTICE is hereby given to the Proprietors of a certain Tract of Undivided Land, lying at Musquash at Broad-Bay, commonly known by the Name of the Lincolnshire Company Patent, granted to John Beauchamp of Lincoln, and John Lovegrove of Boston, that their Missing stands adjourned to Wednesday the Sixth Day of May, at Three o'Clock in the Afternoon, at the House of Mr. Joseph Ingersol in Boston.

NATH. GREENE, Propr's Clerk.

N. B. *As Business of Consequence is to be transacted, it is desired that all Persons concerned in said Land would attend.*

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